

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR. "This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES. SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS. NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1888. VOL. 22.—NO. 83.

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**ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1888.**  
MOON'S CHANGES.  
Last Quarter 4th day, 11h., 13.6m., p. m., W.  
(below horizon.)  
New Moon 12th day, 0h., 8.5m., p. m., S.  
First Quarter 20th day, 4h., 30.9., p. m., S.E.  
Full Moon 27th day, 5h., 55.9m., p. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	ris	sets	sets	water	len'th
1 Thursday	6 43	5 41	9 58	0 41	1058
2 Friday	42	42	11 14	1 26	11 1
3 Saturday	40	43	morn	2 14	4
4 Sunday	38	41	0 25	3 11	8
5 Monday	36	47	1 38	4 40	11
6 Tuesday	34	48	2 37	5 53	14
7 Wednesday	32	50	3 32	7 15	18
8 Thursday	30	51	4 20	8 17	21
9 Friday	29	53	5 11	9 7	24
10 Saturday	27	54	5 36	9 47	27
11 Sunday	25	56	6 6	10 24	31
12 Monday	22	57	6 32	10 56	35
13 Tuesday	21	59	7 2	11 28	38
14 Wednesday	19	6	7 21	11 59	41
15 Thursday	17	1	7 44	morn	44
16 Friday	15	2	8 14	0 30	47
17 Saturday	13	3	8 41	1 2	50
18 Sunday	11	5	9 7	1 39	54
19 Monday	9	6	9 43	2 20	57
20 Tuesday	7	7	10 27	3 9	12 0
21 Wednesday	5	8	11 14	4 13	3
22 Thursday	2	9	11 42	5 33	7
23 Friday	0	10	12 17	6 53	0
24 Saturday	5	12	2 16	8 1	14
25 Sunday	5	13	3 40	8 54	17
26 Monday	5	14	4 57	9 42	20
27 Tuesday	5	15	6 15	10 24	23
28 Wednesday	5	16	7 30	11 4	26
29 Thursday	5	18	8 52	11 46	29
30 Friday	4	20	10 11	12 27	32
31 Saturday	5	46	22 11	22 1	10

**B-O-S-T-O-N**  
—FOR—  
**SPRING ARRANGEMENT.**

**THE PALACE STEAMERS**  
OF THE  
**INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.**  
Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Tuesday and Thursday at 8.00 a. m.  
Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$8.50, 1st class.  
For tickets and other information apply to  
G. S. HALL, P. E. I. S. S. Co.  
P. E. I. S. S. Co. P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.  
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
Feb. 21, 1888—1st wk.

**L. ARTHUR & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
RECEIVERS OF  
Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS  
Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &  
Vegetables.  
142, 144 Commercial Street,  
BOSTON, MASS.  
May 18, 1887.

**AGENTS.**—Our wonderful new book, "Gems from the Fireside," contains nearly 1,000 pages of the choicest selections of Poetry and Prose from the best authors; over 200 illustrations; besides many excellent steel engravings of the Poets and prominent writers. It sells at sight, Dr. J. H. Vincent says: "It is 'fireside,' 'dinner,' 'dinner' and 'fellowship' all in one. It is a whole Parlor in itself." Prices very low. Send for illustrated circulars and terms to W. E. FAIRLE, St. John, N. B.  
J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS., Publishers.  
Jan. 23, 1888—2nd & wky  
AMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

**MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,**  
**BROKERS**  
—AND—  
**Commission Merchants,**  
**HALIFAX**  
Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.  
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**WARREN & JONES,**  
**TEA MERCHANTS,**  
71 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE,  
LONDON, ENGLAND.  
Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax.  
Oct. 24, 1887—

**MILL OWNERS!**  
**Henry Disston & Son's Saws**  
—ARE THE—  
**BEST IN THE WORLD.**  
FOR SALE WITH  
**FILES, OILS, SWACES, &c.,**  
—BY—  
**NORTON & FENNEL,**  
City Hardware Store.  
Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1888.

**HORACE HASZARD,**  
Manufacturers' and General Agent,  
—REPRESENTING—  
**J. LEWENZ & HAUSER BROS.,** London, England,  
**TEAS.**  
**ROBERT LAMB & CO.,** Dundee, Scotland,  
Bags, Hessians, &c.  
**The NOVA SCOTIA SUGAR REFINERY,** Halifax, N. S.  
**J. F. CARTER,** Beverly, Mass.  
Oil Clothing, &c.  
**THOS. CONNOR & SONS,** Portland, N. B.  
**Rope, Marline, Twine, &c.**  
**WESTERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Exporter of Canned Lobsters, Salmon, Mackerel, &c.  
February 6, 1888—1st wk

**FREEHOLD PROPERTY**  
FOR SALE.  
THE subscriber, owing to falling health, offers at private sale all his valuable and beautiful situated Freehold Property in the County of Charlottetown, on the Mount Edward Road, about 11 miles from the city, containing 57 acres of excellent arable land, in good condition. On the premises are a good House, 10x30, containing 10 comfortable rooms; also Barn, 16x20, Coach House and other Outbuildings. Possession given 1st April.  
Apply on the premises to  
JAMES K. WALSH,  
Or to F. L. HASZARD,  
Solicitor, Charlottetown.  
mch1—2nd & wky

**HOME MANUFACTURES,**  
VERSUS  
**IMPORTED.**  
OUR New Factory is furnished with the most Modern Labor Saving Machines. We are now able to offer good, reliable home-made Furniture as cheap in price as any imported and guarantee the buyer  
**25 Per Cent Better Value for his Money**  
We invite careful comparison of Goods and Prices, and feel confident that our patrons save money by trading with us.  
**Large Stock! New Designs! Cut Prices!**  
**MARK WRIGHT & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of House, Store, Office, Church and School Furniture.  
**UNDERTAKING.**  
Jan. 6, 1888.

**THROUGH TICKETS**  
TO ALL PARTS OF  
**Canada and the United States**  
—AT THE—  
**Lowest Rates and by the Shortest Routes.**  
To be convinced of this call upon  
G. A. SHARP,  
Station Master and Ticket Agent,  
P. E. I. Railway, Ch'town.  
feb17—law & wky 3m

**WOOD!**  
OWING to the scarcity and high price of COAL, I have made arrangements to supply  
**Hard and Soft Wood,**  
cut to any length required, at a small advance on cost.  
**R. McHILLAN,**  
Coal Office, foot of Prince Street.  
feb16—dy eod wky 1m

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—AT THE—  
**Lowest Rates and by the Shortest Routes.**  
To be convinced of this call upon  
G. A. SHARP,  
Station Master and Ticket Agent,  
P. E. I. Railway, Ch'town.  
feb17—law & wky 3m

**MEDICAL.**  
**Dr. Jenkins & Dr. S. B. Jenkins,**  
OFFICE:  
**GREAT GEORGE STREET,**  
Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral.  
feb24—2m wky tf wky pat her

**VALUABLE**  
**Real Estate Sale**  
—OF—  
**LANDS IN CHARLOTTETOWN.**  
I am instructed by the Honorable Judge Peters to sell at Public Auction, on the premises,  
**On Monday, the 26th day of March next,**  
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON,  
That Valuable Property lying between the Malpeque Road and Upper Queen Street.  
The Property has been laid off in fourteen Building Lots, some fronting on Queen Street and others on the Malpeque Road. The balance fronting on a new street to be opened between Queen Street and the Malpeque Road.  
A plan of the proposed Building Lots can be seen at the office of Peters & Peters, Solicitors.  
Conditions of sale will be made known on day of sale.  
G. M. HARRIS,  
Auctioneer.  
PETERS & PETERS, Solicitors.  
Ch'town, Feb. 20, 1888—eod & wky

**REMOVAL.**  
**G. M. HARRIS**  
HAS REMOVED TO  
Stevenson's Building, Queen Street,  
Where he is prepared to conduct  
**Auction Sales of Household Furniture, Bank and other Stocks.**  
And all kinds of GENERAL MERCHANDISE.  
feb23—tf

**R. F. MADIGAN,**  
Cor. Pownal & Euston Sts.,  
Stamper of all styles of  
German Silver Key Checks, Umbrella, Trunk, Box and Carriage Plates. Every person who carries keys should have one of these useful articles. Price of Checks and Plates, including name and address, 1 cent; same as cut, 20 cents; small size, 1 cent; Trunk and Box Plates, 20 cents; Umbrella Plates, 15 cents. Any of above Checks or Plates sent post-paid on receipt of price. Address all orders to  
**R. F. MADIGAN,**  
P. O. Box 288, Charlottetown.  
Feb. 28, 1888—3rd eod wky 1 pd

**THROUGH TICKETS**  
—TO—  
**California, British Columbia, and to all Points West, South-west and North-west.**  
Also—Cook's Excursion Tickets.  
OFFICE—QUEEN STREET, next door to Telegraph Office (top stairs)  
WM. A. FAUGHT,  
Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1888—wky Agent.

**Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.**  
AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. W. L. COTTON BEFORE THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, CHARLOTTETOWN—PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.  
MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Judging by the signs of the times, the Prohibition of the liquor traffic may, not many years, hence be a subject for public discussion and parliamentary action. Therefore, we should, as intelligent electors, stand prepared to meet it. With fixed, and decided, and correct opinions our minds should be made up. We should know and feel persuaded which side is the right one to espouse and maintain in the struggle that is to be.  
For my own part, I must confess that I have found very great difficulty in arriving at a definite conclusion about the matter; and that is why I have decided to seek the wise counsel and advice of this Literary and Scientific Institute.  
It must, I think, be admitted, in the first place, that as a rule, Prohibitions are not consistent with the spirit of the religion of this country. Christianity, to use the words of one of its ablest preachers, "is a set of principles, not a set of rules." It does not say you shall do this or you shall not do that; you shall wear this or you shall not wear that; you shall eat this or you shall not eat that; you shall drink this or you shall not drink that. Christianity, in short, the religion of free men. It reveals eternal principles; it points out the results which must follow the violation of these principles; but it leaves the conscience and the will of each individual free.  
Nor are prohibitions in accord with the genius of the British Institutions under which we have the good fortune to live. In the words of Sir William Blackstone, "The will of the individual is left free—the abuse only of that free will is the object of legal punishment."  
Prohibitions are, therefore, in this country exceptional. This being the fact, should men be prohibited from carrying on the liquor traffic—should the State interfere to prevent men from selling, buying, and drinking alcoholic liquors? It seems to me that prohibitions of any kind ought not to be permitted except in regard to things which should clearly and undoubtedly be made subject to them; for the right to individual liberty, the right to come and go as we please and do what we like, is certainly one of the dearest, the most valuable rights which we possess—one of the richest gifts in the inheritance of freedom that we enjoy as the result of martyrs' sufferings and patriots' efforts.  
The question involves the consideration of (1) The principle which governs the limitation of the rights to personal liberty; (2) the properties of alcoholic liquors and the effects produced upon society by the traffic in them.  
As to the first, give me leave to quote the opinions of a few of those able men who have thought and written upon the subject. Herbert Spencer says:  
"Every man has freedom to do all that he will, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of other men."  
In another connection, Spencer says that it is the duty of the State to guarantee to each the fullest freedom for the exercise of his faculties compatible with the equal freedom of all others; and again he argues in this way:—  
"Life depends upon the performance of certain actions. Abrogate entirely the liberty to exercise the faculties, and we have death; abrogate partially, and we have pain or partial death. This remains true whether a man be savage or civilized, isolated or social. And as the State must be before them, each man's first principle of life must take precedence of the first principle of society—must fix or govern it. Or, speaking definitely, as liberty to exercise the faculties is the first condition of individual life, the liberty of each, limited only by the like liberty of all, must be the first condition of social life."  
John Stuart Mill says:—  
"To individuality should belong the part of life in which it is chiefly the individual that is interested; to society the part that interests society." "Everyone who receives the protection of society owes a return for the benefit; and the fact of living in society renders it indispensable that each should be bound to observe a certain line of conduct towards the rest. This conduct consists, first, in not injuring the interests of one another; or rather certain interests which, either by express legal provision or by tacit understanding, ought to be considered as rights; and secondly, in each person's bearing his share (to be fixed on some equitable principle) of the labor and sacrifice of securing the protection of society or its members from injury and molestation. These conditions society is justified in enforcing, at all costs; to those who refuse to withhold judgment. Encroachment on the rights of others; infliction on them of any loss or damage not justified by their own rights—these are its subjects of moral retribution and punishment."  
In the same essay (the famous essay on "Liberty") Mill contends that,—  
"The distinction between the loss of consideration which a person may rightly incur by defect of prudence or of personal dignity, and the reprobation which is due to him for an offence against the rights of others, is not a merely nominal distinction. It makes a vast difference both in our feelings and in our conduct towards him, whether he displeases us in things in which we think we have a right to control him, or in things in which we do not. If he displeases us, we may express our distaste; and we may stand aloof from a person as well as a thing that displeases us; but we shall not, therefore, feel called on to make his life uncomfortable. We shall reflect that he already bears, or will bear, the whole penalty of his error; if he spoils his life by mismanagement, we shall not for that reason desire to spoil it further; instead of wishing to punish him, we shall rather endeavor to alleviate his punishment by showing him how he may avoid or cure the evils his conduct tends to bring upon him. He may be to us an object of pity, perhaps of dislike, but not of anger or resentment; we shall not treat him like an enemy of society; the worst we shall think ourselves justified in doing is leaving him to himself; if we do not interfere benevolently by showing interest or concern for him. It is far otherwise if he has infringed the rules necessary for the protection of fellow creatures individually or collectively. The evil consequences of his acts do not then fall on himself, but on others; and society, as the protector of all its members, must relate to him, must inflict pain on him for the express purpose of punishment, and must take care that it is sufficiently severe."  
I have already quoted the short general definition of Sir William Blackstone, and now supplement it with the following more elaborate statement from Stevens—Blackstone:—  
"The just limitation of the King's prerogative is indeed essential to the idea of Political or Civil Liberty. Man considered as a free agent endowed with discernment to know good from evil and with a power of choosing those measures which appear to him most desirable, possesses a right which may be denominated his natural Liberty. This consists properly in a power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control except by the law of nature—being a right inherent in us by birth and not the gift of God to man at his creation, when he endowed him with the faculty of free will. But every man when he enters into society, gives up a part of his natural Liberty, as the price of so valuable a purchase, and, in consideration of receiving the advantages of mutual commerce,

obliges himself to conform to those laws which the community has thought proper to establish. And this species of legal obedience and conformity, is infinitely more desirable than that wild and savage Liberty which is sacrificed to obtain it. For no man that considers a moment would wish to retain the absolute and uncontrolled power of doing what he pleases, the consequences of which is that every other man would also have the same power, and that there would be no security to individuals in any of the enjoyments of life. Political, therefore, or Civil Liberty, (which is that of a member of society) is no other than natural Liberty so far restrained by human laws (and no farther) as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public. Hence we may conclude that the law which restrains a man from doing mischief to his fellow creatures, though it diminishes the natural increases the Civil Liberty of mankind. On the other hand, all laws whether made with or without our consent, if these regulate and constrain our conduct in matters of mere indifference, without any good end in view, are regulations that respect not Liberty; whereas if any public advantage can arise from observing the precept imposed, the control of our private inclinations in one or two particular points will conduce to preserve our general Freedom in others of more importance by supporting that state of society which alone can secure our independence. Thus the statute of King Edward IV. which forbade the fine gentlemen of those days (under the degree of a Lord) to wear pikes upon their shoes or boots of more than two inches in length, was a law that savored of oppression, because however ridiculous the fashion then in use might appear, the restraining it by pecuniary penalties, could serve no purpose of common utility. But the statute of King Charles II. which proscribed a thing seemingly as indifferent, a dress for the dead (the coat of armor), which was a law consistent with public Liberty for it was intended to encourage the staple trade of the nation. So that laws which are framed are by no means subversive of, but rather conducive to, Liberty; for as Mr. Locke has well observed, when there is no law there is no freedom. But then, on the other hand, that constitution or frame of government, that system of laws is alone calculated to maintain civil Liberty, which secures the subject entire Liberty, whereas if any conduct, except in those points wherein the public good requires some direction or restraint, Civil Liberty, however, may be compromised, not only by the introduction of unreasonable restraints, but by permitting any individual or set of individuals to infringe at pleasure those which are once established; and this is the case when the laws are both made in a wise and patriotic spirit, and guarded from infringement by the governing power.

Now, would the prohibition of the liquor traffic be an undue infringement upon the Liberty of the person—the natural Liberty which the State must not in any way curtail unless it be used to the injury of the public? To answer this question, it is necessary to take into consideration the nature and properties of alcoholic liquors, and the effects produced upon society by the traffic in them.  
If liquors were wholly bad, and the result of their use invariably mischievous, not only to the user, but to those living within his influence, the Legislature might, without question, prohibit the traffic in them. But everyone will admit that within the sphere of medicine their use is followed in very many cases by results which are highly beneficial, both to the individual and to society. Take a single instance. When in the country last summer, I stayed at a house about ten miles distant from the nearest physician, in which was a boy who had had whooping cough, followed by congestion of the lungs and fever. One morning, on awakening, at about 4 o'clock, I was informed that he was dying. Hastening to his bedside, I found that the report was apparently true. The patient was in a state of collapse. I enquired if there were any liquor in the house, and was told that there was a small quantity of Scotch whiskey of good quality. I advised the distracted mother to give him as much as he would take, as often as he would take it—to ply him with whiskey. She gave him a dose. It was a last resource. In a short time the patient seemed a little better. A messenger was then sent for the doctor. In the meantime, the mother plied the whiskey. By the time the doctor arrived the boy was evidently recovering. He had passed the turning point to the dark valley, and the doctor said that the whiskey had "carried him through." Here was a case in which a life—who knows how valuable!—was saved to society by the use of alcoholic liquor. Thousands of such cases occur every year.  
While in the Northwest last autumn, a gentleman of the highest character—the owner of one of the largest and best farms in that great country—informed me that one of the chief grievances of the settlers there, was the unreasonable and annoying law prohibiting the sale and possession of liquor. "For instance," he said, "when my wife left England she placed in her valise a small flask of brandy for use in case of sea sickness; but as she did not require it it was brought into the Territories and kept in the house without my knowledge. Shortly after her arrival, one of my men met with a serious accident. We live six or seven miles distant from a physician, and I was at a loss to know what to do to keep the man alive until the doctor should arrive. Suddenly my wife thought of the brandy and got it. We gave the man some and it did him good. But it made me subject to a fine of from \$50 to \$200, and imprisonment; and I should certainly have been fined any of my servants, for any reason, given information against me."  
Here is a case in which a Prohibitory Law might have operated as a real injury to the individual and to society. It will, I think, be admitted that a prohibition so strict as this, could not be justified on the principles laid down by Spencer, and Mill, and Sir William Blackstone.

As there are many cases in which good liquors may be used with advantage, even to the saving of life, so it may undoubtedly be used to a certain extent, without positive harm,—at least to society; and, as to pure wine, I can never think that wholly bad, which was countenanced by the Pattern Man at the Marriage Feast, and selected for consecration in the most Divine Service of the Church of God.  
The great difficulty involved in the question lies in this fact: that to a certain point the use of alcoholic liquors is advantageous; to a certain extent it is no harm; beyond this limit—a limit not easily defined—lies that great and terrible evil to be guarded against by the State.  
The difficulty is complicated by the insidious operation of alcohol. It comes as a friend and in many cases it proves to be a real friend; it remains (if it be permitted to remain) to intoxicate the mind, to obtain control of the appetite and the will; and then it "bites like a serpent and stings like an adder."  
Moreover, the traffic in it, is, for the most part, in these latter days, in the hands of men who do not scruple to adulterate the liquors they dispense. The adulterated wines and other spirits obtained in the liquor shops throughout Canada at this time, are not, it is safe to say, such as were countenanced and blessed by Our Lord; nor is the Liquor Traffic as it exists in this country, in any way comparable with that of the Holy Land. The adulterated liquors poison